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SOLIDAGO PURSHII (*S. humilis* Pursh).

The name *humilis* of Miller's Dict., n. 16, antedates that of Pursh and was given to a low form of *S. Canadensis*, included perhaps in the variety just described.

ASTER NEMORALIS BLAKEI n. var.

Stems 1–2½ ft. high; leaves not crowded, 2½–3 inches long, ½–¾ of an inch wide, lanceolate, coarsely toothed or entire, margins not revolute; heads few or sometimes solitary; rays lilac-purple.

Gilmanton, N. H., *Blake*, 1864; Mt. Desert Island, Me., *Rand*, 1893.

Intermediate between the species and *A. acuminatus*. The type is confined chiefly to the bogs of the sea coast, whilst the variety extends inland, and is found even high up on the mountains. The specimens received from Mr. Rand are nearer to *A. acuminatus* than others that have been examined.

THOS. C. PORTER.

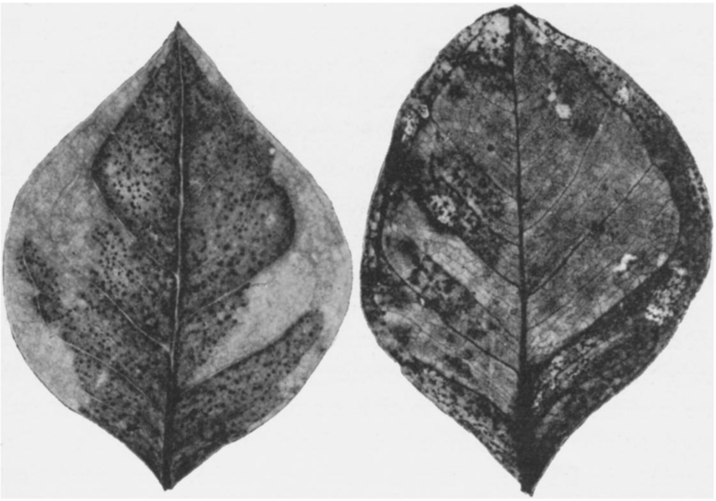
Botanical Notes.

Peculiar "Range" in an autœcious Uromyces. It goes without saying that parasitic fungi prefer certain portions of plants. Some confine themselves to the stem, others to the root, while a large number are limited in their growth to the foliage. The smuts, while wide feeders, usually produce their spores in the malformed ovary, and the ergots in a similar manner flourish in the inflorescence.

Attention is here called to the position occupied by the fruiting of two forms of a species of a rust, namely: *Uromyces Caladii*, which is very common upon *Peltandra Virginica*, and *Arisæma triphyllum*. In the former host the æcidia are confined almost exclusively to the petiole and midrib of the leaf with occasional cups along some of the secondary veins. The teleutospores, appearing later in the season, seem to prefer the blade of the leaf, but may be met with upon the petiole and midrib. In this case the greater limitation is on the side of the earlier stage of the parasite, namely, the æcidial form.

Passing now to the *Arisæma*, there is an additional point of interest in that æcidia, as before, are more limited in their range. While not producing cups upon the petiole and midrib exclusively, it is true that a margin of the leaf that lies outside of a boundary line made by the blending of sub-peripheral veins does not as a rule bear the æcidia. On the other hand, the teleutospores have a preference for this outer belt of the leaf, and frequently are not found elsewhere.

The two companion leaves in the engraving, the one of the æcidial and the second of the teleutospore form of the fungus, illustrate the point, the leaves being chosen from a few chance specimens in the herbarium. It is most likely that with a little search for them in the field much more striking examples could be found of this peculiarity in the leaf range of this polymorphic parasite.



The fact that the æcidia are most abundant upon the petiole and main vein of the *Peltandra*, and not infrequently appear upon the stem and inflorescence of *Arisæma*, would indicate that the greater thickness or greater succulence, or both combined, furnish in more favorable conditions for the development of the æcidia. In fact this, the first form of the fungus, develops its cups often before the leaf has expanded, and this element of time may be a third reason for the limitation noted. On the other hand, the outer portion of the leaf may furnish for similar reasons later in the season a better feeding ground for the subsequent forms of the rust fungus. BYRON D. HALSTED.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, March 20, 1894.

Sherardia arvensis in New Jersey. A plant of *Sherardia arvensis* was found by Mrs. Wm. Z. Flitcraft, of Woodstown, N. J., Vice-President of the Naturalists' Field Club of that place, on May 10, 1894, in the Library Hall lot in Woodstown, owned by Mr. Flitcraft. The lot around the building has been in grass for many years, with the exception of a border around it planted in rose bushes. The plant was found in the grass plot just inside of this border. The one specimen is all that was found, and was pulled up by Mrs. Flitcraft by the root, so as to better determine its character, as the plant was altogether new to her. Miss Cornelia Woolman, a member of the Field Club, pronounced it *Sherardia arvensis*, which was confirmed by myself, and also by Prof. N. L. Britton. How it came in the lot is unknown. It may have come from seed deposited with manure or grass seed sown on some bare patches of the lawn within the past two years. It is possible that there are other roots near the place it was found, and the plot will not be mowed again for some time, so that other specimens may, if possible, be secured.

CHAS. D. LIPPINCOTT.

Note on Cassia armata. In the article on "The Genus *Cassia* in North America," which appeared in the BULLETIN for May,* the species *C. armata* S. Watson is characterized as herbaceous. Mr. S. B. Parish, of San Bernardino, Cal., has kindly informed the author that it is in reality a shrub about four feet in height, and adds the following note in regard to its distribution: "It grows in dry, rocky places in the Mojave Desert, but not abundantly. Daggett is the most western known station, and it ranges thence east, hits the adjoining borders of Arizona and Nevada. The San Diego locality quoted by Mr. Pollard is probably a mistake."

The error of calling the plant herbaceous appears in the original description, and as our eastern material is too scanty to afford any clue to the habits of the species it was naturally repeated in the article in question. C. L. POLLARD.

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* Bull. Torr. Club, **21** : **221** (1894).

A Request. I will be greatly indebted to any reader of the BULLETIN who can collect for me several good specimens of any species of *Petalostemon*, especially fruiting ones, and among them at least one with root as near complete as possible. I am engaged in revising the genus, hereafter to be known as *Kuhnistera*, and need good fresh specimens from as many localities as possible. Return will be made in specimens of Texas, Virginia or North Carolina plants. I desire to receive communications on the subject. A. A. HELLER.

411 W. WALNUT STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

Note on the Genus Enslenia Nutt. This generic name, published by Nuttall in 1818 (Gen. 1: 164), is a homonym, it having been used by Rafinesque one year previously (Fl. Ludov. 35) for a different plant. Rafinesque calls attention to this fact in Am. Month. Mag. 4: 192 (1819) and proposes to substitute for it the name *Ampelanus*, but he neither cites species nor gives a description. In order to maintain Rafinesque's very suggestive name, I here designate the species:

AMPELANUS ALBIDUS (Nutt).
Enslenia albida Nutt. Gen. 1: 164.

N. L. BRITTON.

Index to Recent Literature relating to American Botany.*

Atkinson, Geo. F. *Olpitrichum*, a new genus of mucedinous Fungi. Bot. Gaz. **19**: 244, 245, *pl. 23*. 20 Je. 1894.

Bailey, L. H. Some recent Chinese Vegetables. Bull. Corneil Agrlc. Exp. Sta. 67, pp. 32, *f. 10, pl. 2*. Je. 1894.

Several little known Chinese garden vegetables are reported upon, the most valuable being the Pe-Tsai or Chinese cabbage.

Baker, J. G. *Caraguata conifera*. Curt. Bot. Mag. **50**: *t. 7359*. 1 Je. 1894.

Native of Ecuador.

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* It is requested that omissions from this record be communicated to the Editor.